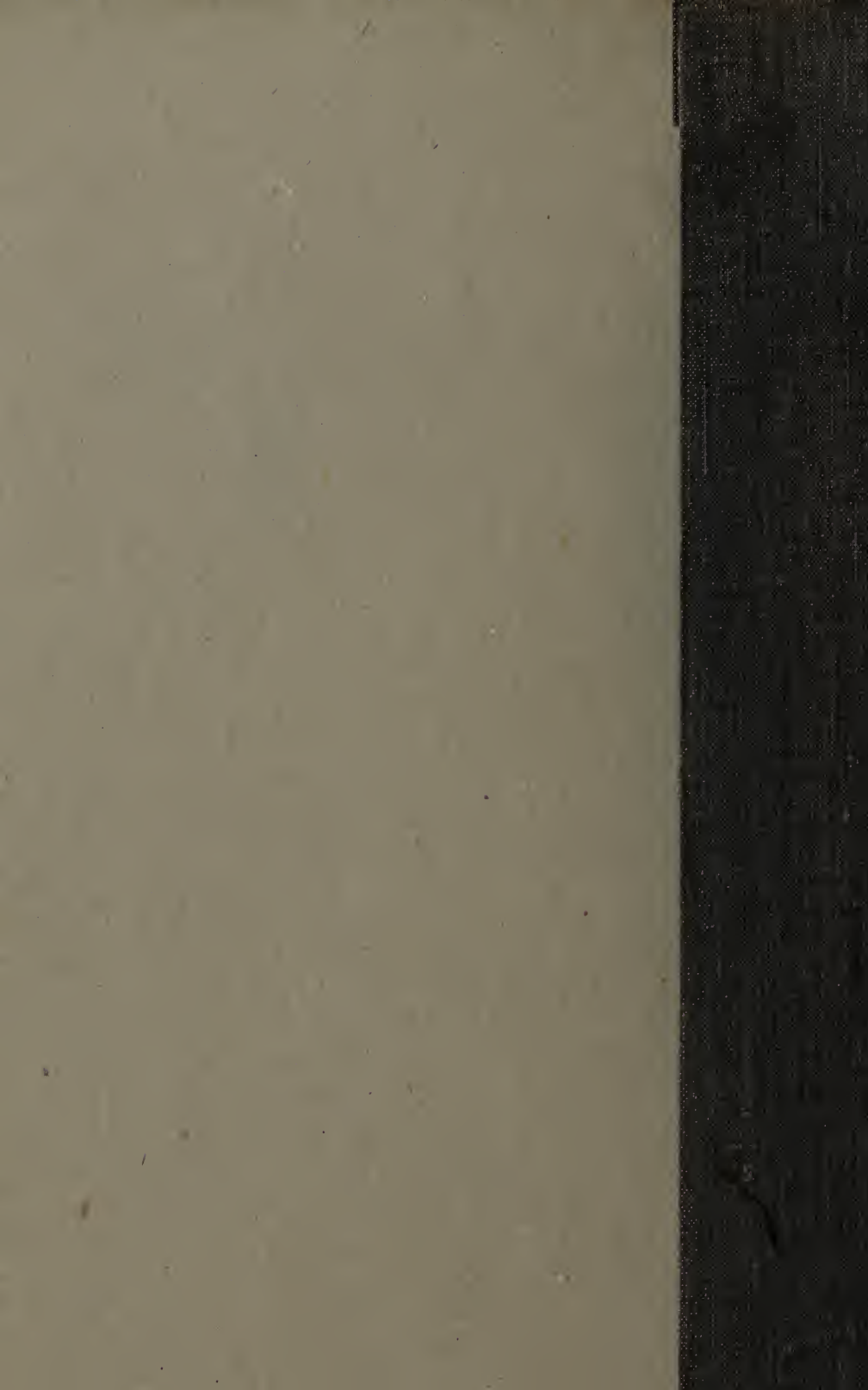


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Charter and constitution
of the
Polytechnic and industrial
institute
of Louisiana



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LIBRARY
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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHARTER AND CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Polytechnic and Industrial Institute

OF

LOUISIANA.

MANAGERS:

C. G. FORSHEY,
DANIEL DENNETT,
WM. M. BURWELL,
NEWTON RICHARDS.
W. B. KOONTZ,

J. R. WALKER,
DANIEL EDWARDS,
J. B. KNIGHT,
V. O. KING,
J. S. KNAPP,

THOS. NICHOLSON,
R. M. LUSHER,
J. S. COPES,
JOSEPH FRY,
T. WHARTON COLLENS.

NEW ORLEANS:

JAMES BUCKLEY,

Stationer and Job Printer, 23 Commercial Place.

1872.

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ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

This movement received its initial impulse in the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, wherein, on the 12th day of February, 1872, the following resolution, offered by Dr. V. O. King, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Academy, recognizing the necessity for technical training in the physical sciences and appreciating the value of formal instruction in the mechanical arts, does hereby recommend the founding of a Polytechnic School in the city of New Orleans.

Resolved, That the New Orleans Mechanics' Society be invited to co-operate with this Academy for the promotion of the enterprise; and

Resolved further, That for this purpose, the President appoint a Committee of Five to confer with such persons and corporations as may favor the objects of this resolution, and that such initial steps be taken by the Committee as, in its opinion, may conduce to the success of its charge.

In favor of the adoption of the resolution, Dr. King said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen—The object of this resolution is two-fold: First, to unite the forces and the influences which we may be able to control for the instruction of our own people in the mechanical arts and in the physical sciences; and, secondly, to recognize the intimate union which exists between science and labor. In this latter regard, modern truth proclaims as a fact the inoculation of the arts and sciences, and the interdependence of the one upon the other. But, sir, it is not science which creates labor or the industries flowing from it. On the contrary, science is the progeny of the industrial arts on the one side, and on the other of the experiences and perceptions which gradually attach themselves to these arts, so that the evolution of science from the arts is the first circumstance of human progress, although, in its turn, it opens new fields of labor to the enterprise of its ancestor. Industrial labor, then, is one of the parents, and science the child; but, as often happens in the world, the son may reflect lustre upon the father, and even add dignity to his position. In this wise has science achieved the distinction of an equal in the parental household, and now aspires to the functions of directing parental movements.

In the progress of time, common knowledge passes into scientific knowledge. The development of modern truth is due to our better conception of forces and their mutual relations and conversions. Formerly, heat, light, electricity, magnetism and chemical affinities were thought to be distinct and independent existences, not even related to each other. Now, we know that forces are convertible and interchangeable.

The second object of this resolution, Mr. President, relates to our immediate and direct efforts for the cultivation of physical science in our own midst, and for an indissoluble alliance between mind and muscle. Until this be accomplished, we must submit to the humiliating alternative of importing our intelligence from abroad, or to the still more wretched fate of living without intelligence at all, from any source whatever.

The most advanced governments in the world now admit their dependence upon the intelligence of their laboring classes. They feel that these classes are the props of their agricultural, commercial, maritime and mechanical industries.

And for this purpose they have availed themselves of all the information recorded in the books they could command, and all the lights of experience of living educators. But little of the real field has been unexplored by us.

We found many schools in progress, both in Europe and America, where some labor is required of the student; and this is found to range through nearly all the degrees of aid to those willing to labor.

Still, we found no school, or set of schools, that met our wants, or appeared an exemplar for us; because, in every plan or institution in operation there was found some reliable fund, other than the labor of the student, to support the school, bear the expenses of its tuition or board, and to supplement the proceeds of the students' labor. In truth, nearly all the "industrial schools" are directed to teaching the arts, or trades, or professions, by actual labor, rather than to making that labor sustain the institution itself.

We will not specify schools. Many of them are so beneficent and admirable in their design and effects as to reflect the highest honor upon their founders and conductors, and to give us a better view of human character, a higher notion of the standard of human benevolence.

What we need, however, the Committee is impressed to state, is a school or set of schools that shall be absolutely self-supporting.

Is it practicable? Can we accomplish it; or are we Utopians?

We answer, we must have this result or nothing! We see no possible resources for founding and perpetuating a school of any other character.

We were ashamed to report to you that our mission was impossible, and hence we continued to work and to discuss the subject, till we arrived at the result we shall submit to you, after we shall have further stated our reasonings and analysis.

It was not our province, as we concluded, to provide ways and means; but it was obviously absurd to submit a plan without contemplating this first consideration, and keeping within pecuniary possibilities.

Subsistence, clothing, tuition—these must be supplied. Production must accompany consumption, and must exceed it a little. Then, what portion of the labor of students will pay for subsistence, clothing and tuition?

We answer: This depends upon his age and physical force, as well as upon his intelligence.

At fifteen years of age it will take seven of his ten hours a day to pay for decent clothing and boarding; at sixteen years, five hours; at seventeen years and thereafter, if skilled, four hours. If you add collegiate tuition, the scale would be enhanced two hours, perhaps, each day.

This kind of analysis led the Committee to estimate somewhat as stated in the table below, on the hypothesis of students engaged as apprentices, say from fourteen to fifteen years of age, and the number of fifty or one hundred engaged:

Age 14, 1st year, deficit, \$100.

Age 15, 2d year, deficit, \$50.

Age 16, 3d year, deficit, 00.

Age 17, 4th year, earns, \$50.

Age 18, 5th year, earns, \$100.

Age 19, 6th year, earns, \$150.

Age 20, 7th year, earns, \$200.

This presumes that students work six hours each, say from 6 A. M. to 9 A. M., and from 3 P. M. to 6 P. M., at labor that shall yield for market, or pay hire.

These years, or any portion of them, it is believed, could be made to yield as stated. Then such students as should enter at more advanced ages, and remain even a shorter period, would earn as indicated in this scale, and be profitable to the school, above their expenses. Should a school, on this basis, be founded and supported by some fund raised by benevolence or public contribution for

three or four years, meeting its deficiencies, it is believed by the Committee that it would be self-sustaining thereafter.

And this is the best we can promise or hope for.

The Committee believe that such is the demand for education, both industrial and intellectual, among our people, and such the inability of parents and guardians to afford it, that they would immediately fill such a school with pupils.

The city and the State could themselves become strong patrons of the schools, and aid us in founding them, and find it a great economy.

We feel assured, too, that a diploma from such a school, presenting an educated gentleman, in the mechanic or the farmer who should bear it, would secure employment at good wages wherever the happy graduate should go.

According to the scale of earnings and expenses shown, it is obvious that a scholarship is worth \$150. That is, the youth who enters at fourteen years would cost the institution \$150 before his work, at half time, will support him.

With this key before us, the Committee thought it possible that scholarships, to the number of one or two hundred, or more, might be sold, in order to realize a moderate fund on which to prepare buildings and commence operations.

As to sites for the Mechanical and Agricultural Schools, the Committee did not feel it their duty to report, believing that such designations might prejudice their ability to obtain property at reasonable rates.

With these considerations and suggestions, full of defects and difficulties, as we know them to be, the Committee would beg the indulgence of the Convention and the people in submitting the following plan for Industrial Schools for New Orleans and for Louisiana.

PLAN.

MECHANICAL EDUCATION.

In New Orleans, or its suburbs, let there be

A.

A tract of ground, to be improved by degrees, with parks and pleasure grounds for adequate incidental instruction in botany, arboriculture and horticulture, and for gymnastic exercises and drill.

B.

Let there be erected upon these grounds, at first, plain, neat, suitable buildings for college hall, professors and students quarters, study and recitation rooms, mess halls, kitchens and store-rooms.

C.

Let there be erected, at the same time, workshops for some of the leading artisan trades, (to be determined by the proper board,) and let them be supplied with a good outfit, each, of appropriate tools and machinery with which students may work, by half time, and manufacture for market.

D.

When funds are available, let these temporary buildings be replaced by substantial and permanent ones, with the very best machinery and tools known to art.

E.

Let the course of instruction run through six years, from fourteen, or any age above; and let all the proceeds of labor, at half time, be devoted to the tuition, books, board and clothing of the students and to incidental expenses.

F.

Let the elements of substantial education in letters, with a thorough knowledge of the English language, be taught; and let the sciences relating to trades and arts be most thoroughly mastered, concurrently with the arts themselves.

G.

Let such dispositions be made as shall enable those learning or practicing any of the arts, in the city or vicinity, to avail themselves of the scientific training of the institute, for adequate pay.

H.

Let suitable diplomas and degrees be awarded, as in any scholastic institution.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

A.

Let a tract of ——— thousand acres of land, of a suitable kind, be obtained as near New Orleans as practicable.

Let this tract be appropriately divided into areas or lots, adapted to the staple crops of the climate, to horticulture, forest culture, pasturage and to the various stock raising pursuits.

B.

Let this estate be suitably supplied, at first, with plain, but neat and comfortable buildings, for the residences and lodging rooms, study and recitation rooms of students; with teachers and professors and superintendents dwellings, and with a chapel and college hall.

All these to be replaced, in time, by permanent and better buildings.

C.

Let the students, from fourteen years and upwards, be trained in all, or in a suitable number, of these branches by practical industry, with the use of the most improved agricultural implements, as well as improvements of soils, and by thorough study of the circle of sciences relating to their special industries, as also in a good English education, and by labor of one-half their time, produce crops and stock for home consumption and for market.

D.

Let all the proceeds of this labor be devoted to the books, clothing, board and tuition of the scholars and to incidental expenses.

It is proposed, then, that an experiment of a school, founded upon either branch of this plan, be made, with such sum of money as can be raised by private and public contribution; and, as soon as practicable, to become entirely self-supporting.

Such a course of education should be given by competent professors, who shall lecture and teach here, within this city, during hours conveniently arranged for apprentices and artisans, at reasonable rates of tuition. The instruction must be directed especially to the application of the sciences and new and improved methods of the various trades and manufactures, including in the course mechanical and mathematical drawing.

In the double aspect of such an institution of learning, the one giving home education and an art or trade, and the other furnishing, at moderate cost, all the scholastic instruction required by those learning or practicing their trades in this city, it must be a success and a public beneficence.

All of which is most respectfully submitted by the Committee of Fifteen.

C. G. FORSHEY, Chairman.

J. R. WALKER, Secretary.

Wm. M. Burwell,

W. B. Koontz,

Joseph Fry,

V. O. King,

Thos. Nicholson,

J. B. Knight,

James O. Noyes,*

Daniel Edwards,

J. S. Knapp.

Rob't M. Lusher,

J. S. Copes,

T. Wharton Collens,

Newton Richards,

May 1, 1872.

*Dr. James O. Noyes having died, the Board of Managers on the 21st Nov., 1872, unanimously elected Mr. Daniel Dennett to fill the vacancy thereby created.

CORPORATE CHARTER.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,)
City of New Orleans.)

DECLARATION.

We, the undersigned, availing ourselves of the laws of this State providing for the organization of literary and scientific corporations, do associate and form ourselves and our future associates and successors into a corporation and body politic, declaring and specifying the following to be the organic and constitutive articles thereof:

ARTICLE FIRST.

The purposes and objects of said corporation shall be—1st. The establishment of a college having a corps of professors or faculty for teaching the sciences and the special application of mathematics, and of natural and experimental science, to the arts. 2d. The establishing, maintaining and operating of workshops, factories and laboratories, model farms and gardens, wherein students may work, under the direction of practical overseers and scientific instructors, upon the condition that their labor shall compensate for their tuition and support during the term of tuition; and that no profits shall accrue to or be distributed among individuals other than graduating students, but that the whole product shall be devoted to the objects and purposes hereabove stated. 3d. The granting of appropriate diplomas and degrees to students who shall have successfully completed a course of study or apprenticeship in any branch of applied science.

ARTICLE SECOND.

I. The name and title of the corporation shall be the Polytechnic and Industrial Institute of Louisiana, and the members thereof shall be the fifteen original undersigned corporators, and all those who after them shall be accepted according to the by-laws, sign this constitution and pay into the treasury a gratuity, which shall not be less than fifty dollars.

II. The tenure of membership shall be for life; but members may be removed for cause defined in the by-laws.

III. Other corporations or societies, in their aggregate capacity, may become members of this, in which case their rights as such shall be exercised by an agent or proxy specially appointed by them to that effect, and their term of membership shall be twenty-five years.

ARTICLE THIRD.

I. The corporation, its colleges and property, shall be governed and administered by a board of managers, to be composed during the first year of the fifteen original corporators, viz.: C. G. Forshey, J. R. Walker, Thos. Nicholson, W. B. Koontz, J. S. Copes, Jas. O. Noyes, V. O. King, Newton Richards, W. M. Burwell, Rob't M. Lusher, J. B. Knight, Joseph Fry, T. Wharton Collens, J. S. Knapp, Daniel Edwards, and thereafter the members shall annually elect, by a majority of the votes cast, fifteen persons to be managers.

II. Eight managers shall constitute a quorum to transact the affairs of the corporation, at a meeting of the board duly called or required agreeably to the by-laws.

III. The annual election shall be held and conducted in manner and form, and at such time and place, as shall be provided by an ordinance adopted at a general meeting of the members.

IV. The Treasurer shall keep a registry of the names of the members, of the amount of gratuity paid by each, and the number of votes to which each is entitled.

V. A member shall have one vote for every fifty dollars gratuity to the institution he shall have paid into the treasury; provided, that no one member shall have more than one-fifth of the whole number of registered votes.

VI. Every member shall have the right to appoint a proxy to represent, act and vote for him at a general meeting or election; provided, that no one shall cast as a proxy, or otherwise, more than one-fifth of the aggregate number of registered votes.

VII. The Board shall elect one of themselves to be President of the Board and Chief Manager of the Corporation.

VIII. The Board shall elect or provide for the selection of a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Principal Professor or Dean, and such other officers, professors, agents, clerks, overseers, workmen and servants as they may determine to have, whose duties, liabilities, compensation and term of service they shall define and regulate as they may deem expedient.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

The domicile of the corporation is New Orleans, and the President of the Board of Managers the officer on whom citations may be served.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

The corporation shall exist twenty-five years, unless sooner dissolved and liquidated according to law.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

This corporation shall not hold property of a value exceeding three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000).

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands on this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

C. G. FORSHEY.

J. O. NOYES.

WM. M. BURWELL.

NEWTON RICHARDS.

W. B. KOONTZ,

J. R. WALKER.

DANIEL EDWARDS.

J. B. KNIGHT.

V. O. KING.

J. S. KNAPP,

THOS. NICHOLSON.

R. M. LUSHER,

J. S. COPES.

JOSEPH FRY,

T. WHARTON COLLENS.

Passed before J. G. Eustis, Notary Public, on the first day of June, 1872.

I have examined the foregoing act of Incorporation and find that the purposes and objects as specified therein are legal, and that none of its provisions are contrary to law.

(Signed)

JOHN McPHELIN,

District Attorney

for the Parish of Orleans.

New Orleans, December 5, 1872.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

SECTION 1. The President shall call the Annual Meeting of the members of the Company, to be held on the first Tuesday of June of each year; at which meeting a new Board of Managers shall be elected, according to the provision of the charter: and the new Board shall be installed at the close of counting of the Ballot. The Secretary shall give ten days notice of this meeting.

SEC. 2. All vacancies shall be filled by vote of majority of the whole Board.

SEC. 3. The outgoing Board, at this meeting shall take measures only for closing its past operations: and the incoming Board shall act upon measures for the future.

SEC. 4. The mode of proceeding in meetings of the Board shall be according to the By-Laws, for its government.

SEC. 5. The Board of Managers shall provide for all purchases and expenditures, by appropriation. Monies shall not be expended or invested in purchases, beyond necessary current expenditures, except from sums appropriated by the Board.

SEC. 6. The Board may delegate to the Finance Committee the power to make minor investments and expenditures, without specific appropriation.

SEC. 7. The Board shall provide for all officers their duties and compensations, not otherwise provided for herein.

SEC. 8. A Manager may be displaced upon charges of unfitness, neglect of duty or unworthy conduct, by a vote of two thirds of the whole Board. He shall be cited and heard in his defence.

SEC. 9. The Board shall elect annually a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer; and also, a Finance Committee, an Executive Committee and a Committee on Buildings, each to consist of three members.

SEC. 10. The Finance Committee shall audit all accounts, examine the reports of Treasurer, and of all agents and functionaries of the Institute.

SEC. 11. The Board shall raise such Standing Committees, from time to time as the interest of the Institute or exigencies may require, and shall prescribe their duties and terms of office.

ARTICLE II.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and shall be ex-officio chairman of all committees when present; and shall have the functions, prerogatives, and duties common to this office in corporate directories.

The Vice President, in the absence of the President, shall perform all the duties appertaining to his office.

SEC. 2. The signature of the President, with the countersign of the Secretary, and seal of the Company, shall bind the Corporation in all matters within their delegated powers.

SEC. 3. The *President* shall nominate to the Board, for confirmation, or rejection all salaried officers; and shall appoint or authorize all employees: reporting their names, the dates of their service and the rates of their pay to the Secretary and Treasurer. He shall take general charge of the interests of the Corporation.

SEC. 4. The *Secretary* shall keep the minutes of the proceedings of the Board

He shall have custody of the archives, papers, books, maps, deeds, accounts, and the seal; and shall keep a full record of all the operations of the Board, in such legible and neat form as to be easily read, by any manager or other party interested.

SEC. 5. The *Treasurer* shall keep the funds and assets of the Corporation; and shall deposit in the name of the Corporation in such Bank as the Finance Committee shall direct.

SEC. 6. He shall pay out monies only upon the warrant of the President, countersigned by the Secretary.

SEC. 7. He shall give bond in such sum as shall be required by the Finance Committee.

SEC. 8. The Dean of the Institute, shall be President Ex-officio of both Faculties; and as such, shall attend to procuring Text Books, Library, Cabinets, Apparatus, Machinery, Implements, Stock, and other matters needed, in keeping pace with the advance of Industrial Improvement.

SEC. 9. He shall deliver a course of lectures in each College, on some phase of the relations of Industry to Civilization.

SEC. 10. He shall, therefore, have a knowledge of the application of Science to the arts and be thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the State.

ARTICLE III.

ENDOWMENTS AND DONATIONS.

SEC. 1. The Company shall keep sacred all Donations and Endowments; and shall comply with the conditions affixed, if not incompatible with the objects and regulations of the College to which the donation may pertain.

SEC. 2. They shall invest in public securities and real estate, all donations in money for permanent investment, under the direction of the Board.

SEC. 3. They shall create and organize such professorships as may be demanded from time to time, and shall fix their salaries and compensations.

SEC. 4. Any person or corporation who shall endow a professorship, created or accepted by the Board, and not already endowed, shall be permitted to name the Professorship *in perpetuo* and to nominate to the Board the person who shall fill it, during the natural life of the donor.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall endow a scholarship, may be permitted to nominate the cadet to fill it, with privilege to retire him at the end of three years.

SEC. 6. The Board shall provide for agents or agencies for soliciting donations, and collection of monies, and shall require such bond as shall be determined by the Finance Committee.

SEC. 7. Collections shall be reported and returned to the Treasurer monthly.

SEC. 8. Subscriptions shall be made by signature, in books provided for that purpose by the Secretary, and two per cent. shall be collected at the time of subscribing.

SEC. 9. No calls shall be made for other payments on subscriptions, till they shall amount to 50,000 dollars; and thereafter they shall be made in such sums and with such intervals as the Board shall determine; provided that the calls be not more than ten per cent. monthly. Provided however, that subscriptions of ten dollars and less, shall be paid in cash, and shall pass into the general fund.

ARTICLE IV.

COLLEGES.

SEC. 1. There shall be two Colleges, with different locations and separate Faculties; with no other connection than their similarity of organization

and their exact equality of rank, dignity and honor; and their operation under the same managers, and Dean.

SEC. 2. Their *Professors* shall be elected by a majority of the full Board, and may be displaced only by a two third vote and upon charges of unfitness, immorality, or conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a professor.

Any Professor so arraigned shall be cited and heard in defence

ARTICLE V.

CADETS.

SEC. 1. No apprentice shall be indentured under 14 years of age, nor without examination of surgeon, as to fitness in mind and body.

SEC. 2. Cadets shall be formally entered as apprentices, indentured to serve in the Polytechnic and Industrial Institute as prescribed herein; and they shall be discharged honorably, only upon graduation, or loss of health; or upon a vote of a majority of the whole Board at a regular or formally called meeting; and the discharge shall be based upon the recommendation of his faculty, after payment of any sum due the Institute, by the scale of service value.

SEC. 3. The scale of Service Value is based upon estimated earnings, as compared with the cost of clothing, subsistence and necessary expenses.

Year 1	Deficit,	\$100
" 2	"	50
" 3	"	00—\$150
" 4	Excess,	50
" 5	"	100
" 6	"	150—\$300

SEC. 4. Any Excess above all expenses, shall upon honorable graduation, be paid in cash to the Graduate.

SEC. 5. Entry may be made at any stage of advancement, upon thorough examination; scholastic and industrial examination for admission shall be made by the Faculty, at stated periods.

ARTICLE VI.

DISCIPLINE.

SEC. 1. The *Discipline* of the Colleges, as administered by the Faculties, Professors and Superintendents, shall be kind and respectful towards the Cadets, as young gentlemen: but it shall be military in exactness, when on duty.

SEC. 2. Infantry Tactics shall be taught by Drill, and all movements to and from duty, meals, and chapel, shall be in ranks, and under command: and reveille and tattoo with drum and roll-call shall regulate the hours of rising and retiring.

SEC. 3. *Recreations and vacations* in the Industrial School will be few and short. Sports and rational amusements and exercises will be encouraged.

SEC. 4. Profaneness, gambling, drinking, the use of tobacco, and all immoralities and dissipations, positively prohibited, as incompatible with the gentlemanly character, to be always inculcated and attained in the Polytechnic Institute.

SEC. 5. *Punishments* shall not be corporal or degrading: but by increase of duty, by deprivation of privileges, and by expulsion.

SEC. 6. Offences involving the penalty of expulsion, may be tried by Court martial or Jury of Peers, by order of the Faculty, or on petition of the accused.

ARTICLE VII.

RELIGION.

SEC. 1. *Religious Services* volunteered by the various Denominations using the Bible, shall be invited by the Faculty; and the Cadets shall be required respectfully to attend the ministrations. But no Cadet shall be required to attend services, to which his parents or guardian may object. He may elect in such case, to confine himself to his quarters, during service; or to attend such places of public worship, under the regulations of the Faculty, as his parent or guardian may designate.

ARTICLE VIII.

POPULAR PRIVILEGES.

SEC. 1. Youths residing out of the College, but pursuing trades or vocations taught therein, shall be permitted, for adequate pay, to be fixed by the Board, to attend the lectures, recitations, and teachings of the Polytechnic Institute.

SEC. 2. They must comply in all respects with the discipline, morals, and demeanor of cadets, while in the college campus.

ARTICLE IX.

MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY.

SEC. 1. *Real Property*—The Board shall acquire by purchase or donation, a tract of not less than twenty-five acres of land in New Orleans or vicinity: and shall erect thereon, as needed, buildings suited for College purposes, and buildings adapted to mechanical shops—separate and remote from each other.

SEC. 2. Any new structure of a temporary character may be built to supplement buildings (if any) already on the ground and adapted to present use.

SEC. 3. All buildings of a *permanent character* shall be made to conform to a general plan, which shall be adopted after the most mature deliberation. These shall be so designed as to admit of extension, addition, and adornment, under the general system adopted.

SEC. 4. The shops, with the tools, implements, and machinery, and operations, shall be under the direction, (by regulations of the Board or Faculty,) of a General Superintendent, who may be a Professor; but each trade or art shall have a Foreman, who may be a cadet, and may serve over more than one section or trade.

SEC. 5 As soon as practicable, Cadets or Graduates of the Polytechnic Institute exclusively, shall be assigned to the duties of superintendents, foremen, and assistant professors.

ARTICLE X.

TRADES AND ARTS.

SEC. 1. Cadets in the Mechanical College, in the first three classes, shall be styled *Apprentices*; and in the second three classes or years, they shall be styled *Craftsmen*.

SEC. 2. The Apprentice shall be assigned to such trades and arts as the parent or guardian or himself may select; always with the assent of the Faculty.

SEC. 3. There shall be no transfers to other trades or arts until mastered, except by decision of the Faculty, nor without assent of parent or guardian.

SEC. 4. The following Trades and Arts shall be taught from the beginning, or as soon as practicable:

Smithing, (Copper, Tin, Black, White and Gun Smithing.)
Wagon, Carriage and Plow Making.

Cabinet Making.

Turning, Bed, Chair, Broom and Basket Making.

Coopering and Bucket Making.

Printing.

Book-Binding.

Telegraphing.

Door, Sash and Blind Making and Glazing.

SEC. 5. Apprentices after one year's service, and Craftsmen, may by direction of the Faculty and under the direction of the Superintendent or Foreman, work out of the Institute for the period of working hours, each day, in Carpentry, Joinery, Founding, Engine Building, Finishing, Masonry, Plastering, Gasfitting, and other trades not yet introduced into the Institute ground.

SEC. 6. The hours devoted to labor shall be six, and except as temporarily altered by the Faculty, these shall be from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 6 P. M.

ARTICLE XI.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION.

SEC. 1. *Studies*—The course of studies shall be so selected and arranged by the Faculty, as to give as thorough a mastery of the English Language and Literature, as may be practicable, without a study of the Ancient Languages; and such an exhaustive, practical and theoretical knowledge of Mechanical and Artisan Science, as shall illustrate and dignify the Trades into Professions.

SEC. 2. The Curriculum shall be so amended from time to time, as to keep pace with the improvements in special Arts, and of general Artisan progress.

SEC. 3. The hours devoted to study shall not be less than six; and except as modified by the Faculty, these shall be from 10:30 A. M. to 1 P. M.; and from 7 to 9:30 P. M.

SEC. 4. The Faculty shall modify the hours, as to distribution, adapting them to the seasons of the year, and to special necessity; but the six hours labor and six hours study shall not be disturbed.

ARTICLE XII.

FACULTY OR ACADEMIC STAFF.

SEC. 1. The Professorships shall be filled as funds for their support shall justify and cadets for their instruction shall demand, and as endowments shall warrant.

SEC. 2. In filling vacancies in Professorships, not otherwise provided for nominations by the faculty, or members of the same, shall be invited, and respectfully considered.

SEC. 3. The following shall be the Professorships established and for which endowments shall be sought:

Prof. 1. English Language and Literature.

Prof. 2. Mathematics.

Prof. 3. Mechanical and Artisan Philosophy.

Prof. 4. Drawing, Designing, Engraving & Artisan Sketching.

Prof. 5. General and Applied Chemistry, Metallurgy.

Prof. 6. Geography, Geology, Mining.

Prof. 7. Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

Prof. 8. Natural History, Meteorology, and Climatology.

Prof. 9. Magnetism, Electricity, Telegraphy and Photography.

Prof. 10. Steam and Mechanical Engineering.

Prof. 11. Moral and Intel. Philos. and Political and Commercial Economy.

Prof. 12. Military Tactics.

Other Professorships may be instituted as occasion shall require.

SEC. 4. Craftsmen may be detailed by the Faculty to act as Tutors, provided it shall not interfere with their progress.

SEC. 5. Cadets having finished their course shall, upon examination and recommendation by the Faculty, have conferred upon them by the Board of Managers the Degree of "MASTER OF MECHANICS," and shall receive a Diploma certifying their graduation, signed by the President of the Board and by the Faculty.

ARTICLE XIII.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY.

SEC. 1. *Property*—The Board of Managers shall acquire a body of not less than 2,000 acres of land, adapted to the varied agriculture of Louisiana; and shall proceed, at such rate as their means and the demands shall justify, to develop it, according to the apportionments of its parts; and this plan of development and administration, shall be adopted after the maturest deliberation.

SEC. 2. *Apportionment of Lands.*

Division of Agriculture—

An Area for Cotton.

An Area for Cane.

An Area for Rice.

An Area for Cereals.

An Area for Hays and Fodders.

Division of Horticulture—

An Area for Garden Vegetables.

" " Orchards and Fruits.

" " Vines.

" " Ornamental Shrubbery.

" " Fibrous Plants.

" " Forest Culture and Parks.

Division of Stock Culture—

An Area for Pastures and Meadows.

" " Bloodstock Breeding.

" " Milk Cows and Goats and Dairies.

" " Sheep Growing and Wool.

" " Draft Horses, Mules and Oxen.

" " Hogs, Sheep and Beeves.

Division of Farm Buildings—

Area for Barnyards and Granaries.

Area for Gin, Press, Pickeries, Mills, Ware and Store Rooms.

Area for Stables, Stock Yards.

Area for Shops for Tools and Implements.

Division of Employees Quarters—

Area for Dwellings of Superintendents and Secretary.

Area for Overseers, Stockmen, Laborers and other Employees.

SEC. 3. The Board may add from time to time such other areas to those enumerated in the foregoing section as they may think proper.

ARTICLE XIV.

DEPARTMENT OF INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGE GROUNDS OR CAMPUS.

SEC. 1. An area of forty acres of land shall be improved by walks, roads, swards, shrubbery, and shade and ornamental trees. It shall be inclosed and entirely protected.

ARTICLE XV.

BUILDINGS.

SEC. 1. Upon the Campus, and properly distributed, shall be erected all the buildings relating to instruction.

Central Hall.

Right Wing and Left Wing.

Chapel, Library and Hospital.

Laboratory and Cabinets.

Appurtenant Mess Hall, Stewards Quarters.

Servants and other Out-Buildings.

SEC. 2. Professors Dwellings, with ample areas for shade, shrubbery, and ornament, shall be arranged in circular or crescent form in rear and on flanks fronting the college buildings.

SEC. 3. All these shall be developed according to need; the plan being adopted in advance, that all progress may be directed according to design.

ARTICLE XVI.

ACADEMIC STAFF OR FACULTY.

SEC. 1. The Professorships shall be filled as early as funds for their support shall justify, and cadets for their instruction shall demand, and as endowments shall warrant.

SEC. 2. In filling vacancies, not otherwise provided for, nominations by the Faculty or members or any member thereof shall be invited and respectfully considered.

SEC. 3. The following shall be the Professorships established and for which endowments shall be sought.

Prof. 1. English Language and Literature.

Prof. 2. Mathematics and Infantry Tactics.

Prof. 3. Chemistry and General Agriculture.

Prof. 4. Botany, Horticulture and Agriculture.

Prof. 5. Vegetable Pathology and Physiology.

Prof. 6. Natural and Mechanical Philosophy.

Prof. 7. Drawing, Designing and Landscape.

Prof. 8. Geography, Geology and Meteorology.

Prof. 9. Zoology, Natural History and Blood Stock.

Prof. 10. Veterinary Science and Art.

Prof. 11. Steam Navigation and Commerce.

Prof. 12. Moral and Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy.

Other Professorships may be added as occasion may require.

SEC. 4. Cadets in the fourth or any subsequent year's service and study may be detailed as Tutors by the Faculty, provided it shall not interfere with their studies and progress.

SEC. 5. Cadets during the first three years' service shall be styled "Apprentice Farmers;" and after entering on the fourth year they shall be styled, "Planters."

SEC. 6. Cadets shall devote six hours to labor, and six hours to study; and except as temporarily altered by the Faculty and Superintendent, the hours of labor shall be from 6 to 9 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M.; and the hours devoted to study shall be from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M.

ARTICLE XVII.

GRADUATION.

"Planters" having finished their course, and passed a final examination by the Faculty, shall receive the Degree of "MASTER OF AGRICULTURE"; and they shall receive Diplomas certifying their graduation, signed by the President of the Board and by the members of the Faculty.

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